

THE INLAND PRINTER

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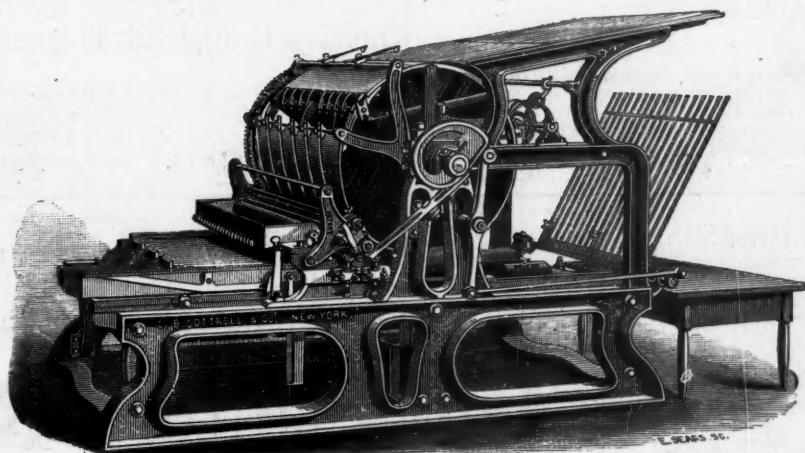
CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1883.

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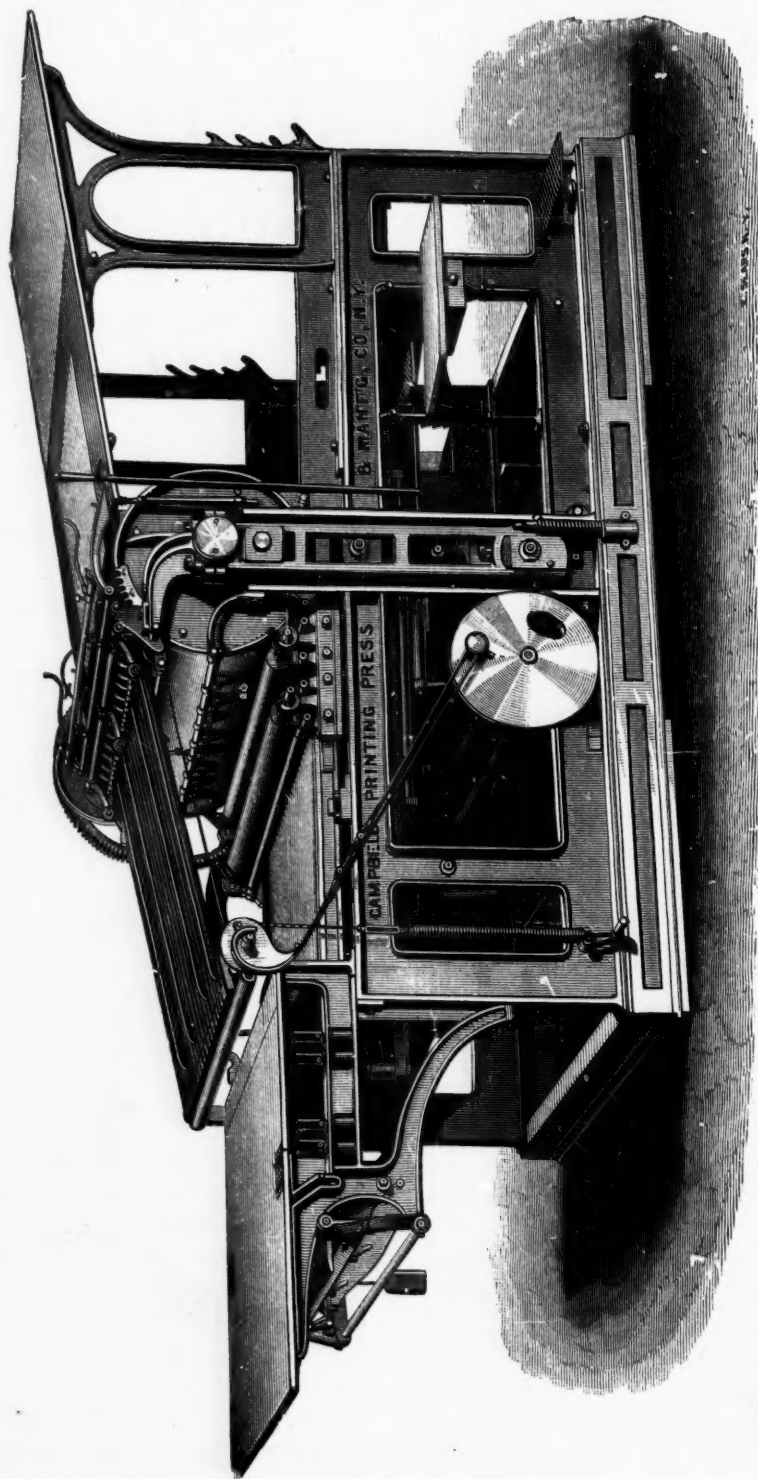
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME I.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1883.

NUMBER 1.

AN ERA OF "BOTCHES."

BY MARK L. CRAWFORD.

WE are living in an era that may properly be termed that of "botches," evidence of which may be seen wherever we go. The signs that attract us to business places to supply our wants give evidence of incompetency. Many buildings in our own city are "standing monuments" of incompetency—that is when they don't fall down. Our newspapers come in for their full share of this charge. Nor does it stop with the trades. The professions are full of "botches." Why all this?

1. Because we have no compulsory educational system in its true sense.

2. Because we have no indenture system of apprenticeship.

3. Because parents pay no attention to their boys' tastes and natural ability.

The three go hand in hand; without the one the others are of no consequence. No boy should be put at a trade unless he has sufficient education to enable him to reach the highest position of said trade. And then he should be compelled to serve sufficient apprenticeship to master all the different phases of the trade. And then there is another question that should be asked and well considered by parents before putting a child at a trade. What are his tastes and natural abilities?

Many professions have long ago abandoned their old ruts. And all, it might be said, have appealed to the lawmakers of their respective states to save them from "botches"; but even then the parent not properly considering the tastes and natural abilities, their object is in a measure defeated. So it will be seen that, while it is in the power of the state to give to its citizens two important remedies for these evils, the parent still rests under a grave responsibility, one too that the child in after-years will look back to with pride or shame, as the case may be.

The question of "compulsory education" does not seem to admit of debate. And while it seems to me that an indenture system has no room for debate, yet many seem to think otherwise.

In the absence of an indenture system of apprenticeship, the trades unions endeavor to breach over this lack of proper legislation on the part of the lawmakers. But in this they are handicapped, owing to the employers not coöperating with them to reach the desired end. Employers, as a rule, pay no attention to whether or not a boy has sufficient education to enable him to master his trade, neither do they put him through a thorough course. They put him at a particular branch of the work and keep him at it until he has served a certain time, and then he is thrown upon the labor market as a full-fledged journeyman, when in reality he knows but little about his trade. It is but a short time ago that a leading newspaper attempted to saddle the responsibility for these "botches" on the

trades unions, but when a trades union man took up the question and with considerable force charged it to the employer, he quickly dropped it.

The evil of not having an indenture system has its effects, not only on all trades, but the professions also suffer from it. The wages of the different trades being reduced so low by these "botches," many who have the ability to become competent workmen seek the professions. Having no taste for the profession, and no natural ability, they become the "botches" of the profession. One day spent in the different court-rooms of our city would convince any sane man of this fact. There are many (by natural ability) good blacksmiths, iron-moulders, house-painters, tinsmiths, and without meaning any disrespect to the hodcarriers I would include them also, attempting to practice the law there, but very few *lawyers*.

Periodically we have a great cry all over this country about "protection to American labor." Is it not about time that the tradesmen send up a cry for protection from American "botches?" Send up the cry with no uncertain sound, and demand as much of our legislators as they have long ago given to the practice of law and medicine.

THE NEED OF AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

BY A. C. CAMERON.

THE necessity for the passage of an efficient apprenticeship law which shall recognize and protect the interests of the skilled mechanic, as well as the apprentice himself, has long been acknowledged. And when an awakened interest is being manifested, it may not be out of place, before enlarging on the subject, to briefly refer to a few of the obstacles which have stood and still stand in the way of its adoption,—drawbacks which we are afraid are not sufficiently appreciated by those most deeply interested. Among the most prominent may be cited: *Lack of parental authority* at the critical period of life. Early training and impressions are invariably the most lasting. Youth is the seed-time of life. As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined. A boy who is allowed to do as he pleases in the family circle, who consults the wishes or is guided by the judgment of the "old man" only when it suits his caprice, is very apt to become a law unto himself and carry out his dislike of restraint in after years, to his own detriment. Where obedience is inculcated, where respect for age and authority is enforced, where the stability of character is held out as the great desideratum, and when slang does not pass for smartness, the foundation for an honorable manhood has been laid. While it is well to avoid the severity of the martinet, or to treat a boy as he is too often treated on the other side of the Atlantic—as a mere nonentity—we have gone to the other extreme, evidently forgetting there is a vast difference between liberty and license. Precocity has consequently taken the place of natural, healthy development, and as a result our boys and girls are allowed a

latitude which augurs no good for the future state of society.

Another, and by no means the least important, drawback is the lurking opinion that the American boy is a little smarter, possesses more intelligence, independence and versatility than his European competitor, and can therefore safely dispense with the prolonged training required to turn out the more stolid workman. This national vanity is fostered by the press, the pulpit, and our public instructors, with the most baneful results, and is one of the reasons why we have so many jacks of all trades and masters of none. In fact we live, move and have our being in an atmosphere of exaggeration. The positive is ignored, the "more and most" alone are in demand. This feature crops out in everything, and under all circumstances. The little "Hole in the Wall," containing a demijohn of benzine or a keg of stale beer, is magniloquently described as "The Excelsior Sample Room"; a building on which a little more than ordinary care has been expended is pronounced the finest structure of the kind *in the world*; a bricklaying or hog-killing contest between local experts is gravely announced as a contest for the *championship of the world*, while steamers, large as line-of-battle ships, which can carry on their decks the galleons in which Columbus crossed the ocean — colossal monuments of shoddy aristocracy and folly — are misnamed the largest, the finest and fleetest yachts (?) *in the world*, and so on to the end of the chapter. Now the "world" is a pretty big place, and in it are a good many wonderful productions, both of art and nature outside of the United States, which the writers and speakers who draw such invidious comparisons, and who so glibly take its name in vain, have probably never seen. This "great-is-Diana-of-the-Ephesians" style of argument, or rather assertion, is one that we can profitably dispense with, because it is a fallacy — and also because we have no need to resort to such claptrap. From an investigation made some years ago — embracing many trades and callings, the fact was developed that in a large, a very large, majority of our workshops and factories the positions of responsibility and management were filled by foreign-born mechanics. Especially was this true of our machine and railroad shops and ship-building yards, and no doubt will continue to be the case so long as our boys are fed on this pabulum.

The truth is there is no royal road to learning, whether tested in the classic halls of Harvard, or at the mechanic's bench. It is the patient, plodding, painstaking student, commencing at the first who generally reaches the top round of the ladder. It is the constant dripping that wears away the stone. Spasmodic action seldom, if ever, accomplishes any lasting results. The most successful inventors have been the most laborious students. The boy who cares nothing about the elemental principles of arithmetic is not very apt to make his mark in the higher branches of mathematics. Lay the foundations broad and deep, and the superstructure will be secure. No sane man doubts the capabilities of the average American youth, if properly developed and directed, but it is here where the whole matter hinges. By patience and training he can accomplish whatever others have accomplished, but three months at

this business, and six months at that, and a year at a third, going where he pleases, and leaving when it suits him, never yet made a mechanic, and he is no exception to the rule. It would be better for him if he had less versatility and more stamina; less independence and more regard for the experience of his superiors; less desire for results and more for details.

Twenty-five years ago an esteemed friend made application for a government position, and when several orthographical blunders were pointed out to him, in the copy retained, as being likely to prove fatal to his aspirations, he scornfully replied, "These defects amount to nothing. The party to whom my communication is addressed, will look at its general construction — not at a *petty* error here or there." In course of time an answer was received, in which his application was declined, with the suggestion that Webster's Unabridged might prove a valuable companion. Being made of the right material, he determined to pay more attention to trifles, to overcome his slovenly habit, and *try again*. Success crowned his efforts. For years he occupied a responsible position in the treasury department; today is recognized as one of the leading essayists of the United States, and considers the rebuff he then received as one of the most fortunate events in his career.

Again, no matter how unwelcome the statement, it is nevertheless true, that *an aversion to manual labor* as degrading is the national characteristic which stands as one of the great obstacles to the adoption of an effective apprenticeship system, and as a sequence to the production of a class of skilled American mechanics. The dignity of labor, about which we prate so much and value so little, exists only in name; and there is no country in the civilized world, despite the denials of the press or politicians, where so many people live by their wits,—that is, live off the products of others' industry—where labor is looked upon with more contempt, or the laborer treated with more indifference than in the United States. He is placed in the same category with the cog-wheels in the machinery or the engine which drives them. His moral, social or physical status is a matter of the utmost indifference, except so far as it affects him as a marketable, money-making commodity. Nor should it be a matter of surprise that Young America prefers a life of ease to one of toil. "As the old cock crows the young one learns." He looks askance at its dignity as illustrated in the prematurely decrepit form, the humble garb and the still humbler home. He then argues, if he don't learn a trade he may some day become an alderman and bleed the corporations, or a commissioner and bleed the contractors, or a legislator and bleed the people and have an Hon. prefixed to his name; so he concludes to join the army of bloodsuckers, and let some other aspirant become a standing monument of labor's dignity. Is the picture overdrawn? The same is true of American girls, who think it more genteel to stand behind a counter ten or twelve hours a day for a scanty pittance, than accept a comfortable, respectable home as a domestic, where they can qualify themselves for the duties and responsibilities which lie before them. We make the assertion, deliberately and without fear of successful contradiction,

that in proportion as wealth and corporate monopolies have increased, have the demands of capital become more exacting and the condition of the laborer more abject and unenviable. Rules and regulations humiliating and iron-clad, which would have been indignantly resented in our boyish days, and which are more becoming for the government of convicts than free American artisans, are placarded alike in our eastern and western factories without protest. Again, a few years ago, a liveried cockaded flunky—who occupies the same position to a carriage that a monkey does to a hand-organ—and who possesses about as much manly independence, would have been hooted from one end of the city to the other. To-day he is viewed with complacency, if not envy, on every thoroughfare, even though his crested buttons should contain the appropriate impress of a sawbuck or washtub. Whence this change?

Yet, another and important factor in the deterioration of the American mechanic, and the last to which we shall refer, is the *employment of labor-saving inventions*, which his own brain has created, and which in many branches of industry have been the agency in degrading him, in the intellectual, as well as the mechanical scale. Before their adoption he had to tax his brain, as well as his muscle, to think and plan as well as to mould and shape, and was supposed, at least, to be skilled in every branch of his calling. The use of machinery has changed all this, his functions now being of an automatic character, while year after year he is condemned to a routine of monotonous toil. Instead of perfecting himself in every detail, as formerly, the system adopted in many of our larger factories, a subdivision of labor and the creation of special departments, too often stunts his energies, limits his practical knowledge, and consequently destroys his opportunities for future advancement. He may be taught to cane a chair, or make a rung, or peg a boot, or push a board through a planer, to perfection; but his ability to do so does not make him a mechanic, as outside of this *special* duty he is as helpless as the machine he feeds. An efficient apprenticeship system alone can check this growing evil, and the sooner it is put in force, the better alike for employer and employé.

These drawbacks may be considered trifles, but they are trifles which furnish food for serious reflection, whose teachings we cannot afford to ignore. In our next, we shall aim to consider this subject from a more hopeful and practical, and, probably, more attractive standpoint.

COOLING OFF A COMPOSING-ROOM.

THE composing-room of the New Orleans *Picayune* is situated in the upper story of its publication-house, just under the roof, and in summer is exceedingly hot. Last season an inspiration seems to have come to one of the oppressed occupants, and in accordance with it a vertical wooden box was constructed in the corner of the room, with openings at the floor and ceiling, and furnished with a pipe for supplying water at the top and a pan and drain at the bottom for receiving and carrying it safely away. The supply-pipe was bent over the upper end of the shaft, and fitted with a nose like that of a watering-pot, so as to deliver a shower of spray instead of a solid stream.

On connecting it with the service-pipe, the movement of the water was found to cause an active circulation of the air in that part of the room, which was drawn in at the upper opening of the shaft and issued again, cool and fresh, at the floor level.

The most surprising thing about the experiment seems to have been the effect of the water in cooling the air to a degree much below its own temperature. With Mississippi water, which when drawn from the service-pipe indicated a temperature of 84 degrees, the air of the room, in which the thermometer at the beginning of the trial stood at 96 degrees, was cooled in passing through the length of the shaft to 74 degrees, or about 20 degrees below the temperature at which it entered, and 10 degrees below that of the water which was used to cool it. Of course the absorption of heat by the evaporation of a portion of the water accounts for its refrigerating effect, but the result seems to have been so easily and inexpensively attained, that the experiment would be worth repeating.—*Helen Campbell, in The Continent.*

THE Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, one of the most wide-awake and practical preachers in the Northwest, at the Christian convention just held in this city, gave a very sensible and strong endorsement of printers' ink. He said that a lesson could be learned from the shrewd business man in his efforts to reach the people. He was constantly advertising. When his sales have reached millions, why not stop advertising? He knew that when he dropped out of the public eye his business did so too. The force of this was illustrated by relating an experience in the First M. E. Church. When he was first connected with it he found that but about eighty persons attended the Sunday-night services. He had 5,000 circulars printed for distribution every Saturday night, announcing the service of the evening following. There was not a store or restaurant or place into which they did not find their way. The result of this constant and persistent advertising was that in a year's time the attendance increased to 400. Another incident was related. In a shoemaking suburb of Boston of 5,000 people there were no churchgoers. Every Saturday night texts were distributed through the shops, "Remember to keep holy the Sabbath," among others. In three years there was a church of over 700.

THE newsdealers of New York are taking a hand in the newspaper war that has been raging in that city for some weeks past. The cuts on prices of the papers are a serious loss in profits to dealers. The profits to the dealer are now not more than one cent on the highest priced papers and only one-half cent on the lower priced. Indignation meetings are being called by the news-venders to express their protest against the new methods of newspaper publishers.

EVERY compositor will read the award of the Arbitration Committee with interest. This number of THE PRINTER should be preserved, as it contains a complete history of the case to the present time, and is therefore valuable for reference.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

AN OPERATIVE JOURNAL, CONDUCTED BY WORKMEN.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

J. W. LANGSTON, President.
S. H. TRELOAR, Vice-President.

JOS. PEAKE, Sec'y-Treas.
H. H. HILL, Editor.

PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1883.

THE first number of THE INLAND PRINTER is now before you. We do not deem any excuse necessary. That a medium through which printers and kindred workers may be able to express their ideas and receive encouragement from their brethren engaged in the same calling is necessary there is no doubt. We have often wondered why the business of printing, to which all other lines of industry necessarily resort for the purpose of interchange of sympathy and experience, was not better known through our own art. There is scarcely a line of business so scantily represented as the one that thus represents all others. Is it on the same enterprising principle that the farmer sells all his freshest eggs, yellowest butter and finest apples, and keeps the poorer articles for his own use? Or is it the careless method that some shoemakers have of allowing their own children to go barefoot, and that of some ministers permitting their boys to learn theology on the streets after nightfall? Whatever may be the cause, whether negligence or lack of confidence or enthusiasm for the work, it should not exist.

We know you will be pleased with our project. We hope you will like our first number; if you do, commend the enterprise and give it the encouragement of your subscription and an occasional item of news; if not, be fair and suggest some means of improvement.

As working-men ourselves, we may be pardoned if our proclivities possibly tend toward our peers, although it will be our aim to hold the balance justly, to eradicate class distinctions, to disseminate useful and instructive information, and do aught that lies within the scope and influence of a journal to promote the interests of those we seek to represent.

Our aim is, not only to make THE INLAND PRINTER a successful business enterprise, but to make it so as a result of its value to all who may be pleased to give it substantial support.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

OCCASIONALLY we yet meet those who lament the innovations of newfangled notions or Yankee inventions and the attempt to supersede the respectable methods of their earlier days. When the sewing-machine came into use there were not a few who regretted the introduction of an article that would throw thousands of working-women out of employment. The reaper was condemned for a like reason and telegraphs and railroads had to fight

their way into and through many localities because of fancied injuries to labor and invested capital.

The fact that disastrous results do not follow the most revolutionary inventions only proves that useful enterprises create a demand for both labor and capital. Nail factories, watch factories, and hundreds of other new industries which have taken the place of handwork have simply absorbed millions of capital and employed thousands of hands by creating their own demand for articles that were formerly bought and used but sparingly. A hundred passengers now ride over the railroad from Boston to New York instead of the single one that traveled the same route fifty years ago in the lumbering stage-coach.

But in nothing has supply and demand grown more rapidly than in that of printing and printing materials. The locality which supported a weekly newspaper printed on a press capable of making a few thousand impressions a day now requires and is supplied from a machine that can print and fold five times as many sheets in an hour. While the mould for making the type has itself scarcely been improved in a hundred years, and while the method of setting the type remains about the same, machines for the rapid use of the type-mould and for the speedy handling of the matter after it is ready for the press are many and valuable. Not only has there been no decrease in manual labor or capital invested in book and newspaper making, but it has increased a hundredfold in as many years. There seems to be no such thing as glutting the market. As the facilities increase for the production of the articles the taste of the people for them increases. The press which today can supply only a small portion of the reading population of Chicago would have supplied the world a hundred years ago. The world then required but little reading matter and the facilities for supplying it, though crude in the extreme, were fully equal to the requirement.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

A FEW years ago there were those claiming to be well informed on scientific matters who asserted that the field of electricity had been thoroughly searched and that no more useful appliances were likely to be discovered. Scarcely had the words left their mouths before electric lights and telephones began to be talked about, and now we are ready to believe that we have but just entered the border of this wonderland.

If we are to believe information lately received, the art of printing is about to see some very decided improvements which, if the anticipations of their inventors are realized, will work a revolution. A man in Chicago claims to have almost perfected a machine that will entirely dispense with type-setting. The machine is similar in its operation to the type-writer, the steel dies or types making their impressions on strips of papier maché which are to be cut into proper length for adjustment and finally to be stereotyped from sheets composed of these adjusted strips. If it were not for the adjustment, we could see how such a machine could be made practical. Should the invention be perfected, a small article, in appearance and size similar to the smallest cottage organ, might become the companion of the sewing-machine in

many houses, and the work of a number of compositors at as many cumbersome cases be superseded by this parlor ornament manipulated by a single pair of skillfully trained hands. Typos, however, need not be alarmed. A score of years may not find the machine what its friends hope to make it.

A new and revolutionary method is promised in newspaper presswork. This new system is based on the lithographic process, using, however, a zinc plate instead of stone. The impression from the types is taken with lithographic transfer ink and transferred to the zinc plate, and from this the printing is done direct. It is claimed that the plates treated in this way will print several thousand impressions, and that for small editions where it is not desired to have stereotype plates this will be a great saving, not only in the wear and tear, but that it will thereby facilitate the rapid handling of the type.

ABOUT FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

FRICTIONAL electricity, when it impregnates paper that is being printed, is a foe that will not easily down; and although plans innumerable have been devised, still nothing practical has yet been done to rid the pressroom of this troublesome and injurious pest. During warm weather it is scarcely noticeable, but just so soon as frost gets into the air does electricity make itself manifest, and holds sway to a greater or less extent everywhere. There are accepted laws governing the science of electricity, but when an attempt is made to remove the difficulty according to well established rules, then is it apparent there is a hitch somewhere, and theory and practice do not "jibe" when it is attempted in a pressroom. It still keeps a "hangin' 'round" in defiance to all. F. W. Whiting, of Boston, comes to the front with an invention which, he claims, will remove the difficulty. His device is stated to be simple and effectual; it consists in running an iron rod from the gas or water pipes in the ceiling down to the belting, the lower end being tipped with brass. The electricity flies from the belt to the rod, and from thence through the pipes to the earth. The plan is said to work successfully, not only in pressrooms, but in mills where the action of machinery generates electricity.

We hold to the opinion, however, that electricity in a printing-press is generated and imparted to the sheet as it is passing through the press, and that it is generated by the revolving of the cylinder or cylinders. Certainly the belting generates some electricity, but, with all deference to Mr. Whiting's theory, it does not, in our estimation, impart the quantity which is found in the freshly printed sheets on the fly-table.

The *Scientific American* recommends the following remedy, which we have found to be the most valuable of any of the plans thus far tried:

"The most effective remedy is to produce a damp atmosphere in the room or shop. This may be done by thoroughly wetting the floor with water. In the printing rooms of the *Scientific American* it is found that sponges saturated with water and placed on the fly-table serve a good purpose; and our printer has proposed to use pans of water having perforated covers, for the same purpose."

The wetting of the floor must be done frequently as well as thoroughly, as the water soon dries up.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

THE Quincy method of giving instruction recently adopted in many of the best schools of the country may not be familiarly known by that name to many type-setters, though they are the most notable illustrations of the value of that system. By the method now in use in the Cook County Normal School, pupils are taught "how to do things by actually doing them." For example, in the study of the table of weights sixteen one-ounce weights are put into the hands of the pupil to count and compare with other weights, and especially with one weighing one pound. Then they are placed on the scales and many other articles tested by them. Fluids and solids are treated in a similar manner. Not only are maps drawn, but, with sand upon a table, mountains, valleys, continents and seas are actually made in miniature before the children's eyes, and they are required to take hold of the materials and mould them into proper shape. Not only is the impression more deeply made upon the mind, but the work is none the less rapidly done. The idea of teaching printing by theory, as advocated in some institutions of learning, is simply the reverse of the method. The only place to teach boys printing, and the only true method, is the Quincy method as practiced in all printing-offices, that of teaching them how to do the thing by actually doing it. It is a notable fact, and very easily accounted for, that compositors are almost universally good spellers and practical grammarians, made so by handling the letters, words and phrases. What we hear we may know quite well; what we hear and see we are likely to know better; but what we hear and see and handle, thus bringing into activity three of the senses, we know best. When a compositor has once made the mistake of spelling a word incorrectly, or of punctuating incorrectly, and has been required to correct the same, he is not very apt to make the same mistake again. The apprenticeship of a boy at type-setting, though he may gain but little knowledge of the rules of grammar or orthography, is usually a better school to him in those branches than any he has ever attended.

WHY SO MANY PUBLICATIONS FAIL.

THE number of publications that realize the expectations of their originators is exceedingly small. Very many books are brought out every year by overenthusiastic authors that never pay in sales the cost of the paper on which they are printed. Some of the reasons for these failures are obvious. As a general thing we may say writers are not good business men. They can handle the pen more skillfully as essayists than as bookkeepers, and while they can sit in a quiet study and produce untold pages of manuscript, yet when they go out into the busy places of trade, they find themselves out of their element. Then an author is likely to have a very exalted opinion of his production. What he has pondered over for months or years becomes a part of his nature. He understands it perfectly; he sees all of its beauties, but loses sight of the fact that his readers are not prepared by thorough investigation to enter fully into his feelings on his pet subject, and so he is disappointed when his book comes out and does not "go

off like hot cakes." A very learned gentleman in this city devoted nearly twenty years to the study of those parts of the Bible that would prove that the statements, especially in the historical part of the book, were simply a cover to hidden sciences which were at the time recorded only in allegory. The whole scheme was very ingenious, and doubtless perfectly satisfactory to himself, and he had every reason to expect that everybody would be crazy over it, but the verdict of the few who had the patience to wade through a few chapters of the advance sheets was that the author was a monomaniac; and so it proved. He mortgaged his house for several thousand dollars to get out a large edition, and get the whole thing stereotyped for use in larger editions, which he was sure would be needed in a very short time. Nine-tenths of that first edition have never left the bindery, and the plates are worth more as old metal than for prospective editions of Bible Science. Periodicals share the same fate for similar reasons. Many a good thing in the magazine or newspaper line has died very young, either because it was not appreciated or else because its publishers had not the tact to get it well before the public. There are at this time in the United States not less than six thousand periodical publications, but that most of them are but just in their infancy is a fact that points to the many thousands of enterprises of this character that have sunk into oblivion.

HEAVY AND LIGHT FACED LINES.

THE *Printing and Stationery World* gives this timely advice to compositors: In composition, avoid as far as possible, the placing of heavy lines (requiring a great quantity of ink) in juxtaposition with lighter faces. If a heavy display line is required in a job composed mainly of light-faced letters, let it be one of open face, not requiring so much color as to fill up other lines that are contiguous.

The suggestion is a valuable one, which meets with the approval of pressmen, and if compositors would remember this hint and act upon it, they would greatly benefit the pressmen. More or less trouble is occasioned by disregarding the rule and the pressman is censured for not turning out the work properly. If he attempts to work the proper quantity of ink on the heavy lines, it fills up the light-faced type; to get the ink to suit the light and delicate lines, it naturally allows too little color on the heavy faces, making them look pale and gray. To get all just right is a matter difficult of accomplishment, unless the form is worked on a press carrying many rollers.

THE postal notes issued by the government are pronounced a very poor job, in paper, ink and presswork. Postmasters all over the country are protesting, and the probability is that contracts made for the supply of the notes will be canceled at once, and other contracts for a better article made. A specimen of the work is posted in the government bureau of printing and engraving, over which is written the legend, "Cheap and Nasty."

MARK L. CRAWFORD, President of the International Typographical Union of North America, contributes an article to this number. It will be read with interest.

LEAVES FROM A NOTE-BOOK.

FIRST PRINTING-PRESS IN SCOTLAND.

The first printing-press in Scotland was set up in Edinburgh in 1507, by Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar, two merchants of that city. King James IV, on September 15 in that year, granted them exclusive privileges for practicing the art. The charter set forth that those gentlemen, "at His Majesty's request, for his pleasure, the honour and profit of his realm and lieges, had taken on them to furnish and bring hame ane prent, with all stuff belonging thereto, and expert men to use the same for imprinting within the realm of the books of the laws, acts of parliament, chronicles, mass-books."

OXEN PROPELLING A VESSEL.

In a folio volume, entitled *Notitia utraque cum orientis tum occidentis ultra Arcadii Honorique Cæsarum Tempora*, published by Froben, at Basle, in 1552, is a curious woodcut, representing a boat propelled by oxen turning wheels. The boat is ascribed to ancient Roman times, and is said to be a war vessel or ram, intended to run into and sink the vessels of an enemy.

SILVER TYPES.

The belief for some time prevailed among book collectors that certain books of uncommon elegance were, by a peculiar dilettanteism of the typographer, printed from silver types. In reality types of silver would not print a book more elegantly than types of the usual composite metal. The absurdity of the idea is also shown by the circumstances under which books are for the most part composed. Some one has asked very pertinently, if a set of thirsty compositors would not have quickly discovered "how many ems long primer would purchase a gallon of beer." It is surmised that the notion took its rise in a mistake of *silver* for *Elzevir* type, such being the term applied early in the last century to types of a small size, similar to those which had been used in the celebrated miniature editions of the Amsterdam printers, the Elzevirs. —*Notes and Queries.*

MARTIAL.

The Roman poet and epigrammatist, Martial, thus addressed one of his books: "To whom, my little book, do you wish me to dedicate you? Make haste to choose a patron, lest, being hurried off into a murky kitchen, you cover tunnies with your wet leaves, or become a wrapper for incense and pepper. Is it into Faustinus' bosom that you flee? You have chosen wisely. You may now make your way perfumed with oil of cedar, and, decorated with ornaments at both ends, luxuriate in all the glory of painted bosses; delicate purple may cover you, and your title proudly blaze in scarlet. With him for your patron, fear not even Probus" [M. Valerius Probus, the celebrated grammarian].

THE PRESS IN MISSOURI.

The printing-press and weekly newspaper were established in St. Louis in 1808, by the late Joseph Charless. Its earliest issues were on cap paper, the first number being dated in July, 1808. The name of the paper was changed with that of the territory. It was first called the *Louisiana Gazette*, then the *Missouri Gazette*, and finally, in 1822, in

other hands, it took the name of the *Missouri Republican*. Another weekly paper, called the *Western Journal*, was started in St. Louis in the spring of 1815.

COPY MONEY.

In Moxon's time—1677-96—each compositor received a copy of the work on which he was employed, or, in lieu of it, a sum of money, which was termed copy money. This custom has long been abolished, and no remains of it exist, though a few years since a suggestion was made in a London journal that a copy of each work published should be presented by the author to the proofreader engaged upon it. We have never heard whether this suggestion was acted upon.

BLACK LETTER.

Black letter was introduced into England in the fourteenth century, and was the character generally used in manuscripts before the invention of printing. In the old English records Roman characters preceded the Gothic or black letter; and the first eighteen books printed in the city of Paris—anni 1470-2—were in a handsome Roman letter, formed in imitation of the characters of the Augustan age. Some of these books began on the left-hand page.

SIGNATURES.

Signatures, or alphabetical letters placed at the bottom of the page for the binder's direction, were first introduced in 1476, by Antonius Zarotus, a printer of Milan, in a work entitled "*Platea de Usuris*." Some of the early printers used to place at the end of their books a *registrum chartarum*, consisting of an assemblage of all the signatures, in the order in which the sheets or smaller divisions of the work were submitted to the press, with other matters of information. Mr. De Vinne, in his recent "*History of the Invention of Printing*," placed the signatures so far below the page that, when the book was bound, the signatures were cut off. It seems an excellent idea.

FIRST PAPER-MILL IN THE WEST.

The first paper-mill west of the Alleghanies—called the "*Redstone Paper Mill*"—was erected four miles east of Brownsville, Tenn., in January, 1796, by Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless.

PUNCTUATION.

The following extract, containing the ancient mode of punctuation, is from a work entitled "*Ascensius declensions with the Plain Expositor*." The book is a quarto, without date, place or printer's name. It is ascribed to Wynkyn de Worde, from a peculiar type used in another work known to have been executed by the same printer:

Ther be fwe maner pontys, and diuisions most vside with cunning men: the which, if they be wel vsid, make the sentens very light, and esy to vnderstond both to the reder, & the herer, & they be these: *virgil*, come, parenthesis, playnt poynt, and interrogatif. A *virgil* is a sclender stryke: lenynge fyrwarde thiswyse, be tokenynge a lytyl, short rest without any perfetnes yet of sentens: as betwene the fwe poyntis a fore rehersed. A come is with tway tittils thiswyse: betokynnyng a longer rest: and the sentens yet ether is vnperfet; or els, if it be perfet: ther cunmith more after, longynge to it: the which more comynly can not be perfet by itself, without at the lest summat of it: that gothe a fore. A parenthesis is with tway crokyd virgils: as an olde mone, & a neu bely to bely: the whiche be set on theton afore the begynnyng, and thetother after the latyr ende of a clause: comyng within an other

clause: that may be perfet: thof the clause, so comyng betwene: wer away and therefore it is sowndyde comynly a note lower, than the vtter clause. yf the sentens cannot be perfet without the ynnere clause, then stede of the first crokyde virgil a streght virgil wol do very well: and stede of the later must nedis be a come. A playne poynt is with won tittill thiswyse. & it cumeth after the ende of al the whole sentens betokynnyng a longe rest. An interrogatif is with tway tittils; the vpper rysyng this wyse? & it cumeth after the ende of a whole reason: wheryn ther is sum question axside. the whiche ende of the reson, tryng as it were for an answere: risyth vpwarde. we haue made these rulis in englishe: by cause they be as profitable, and necessary to be kepte in euery mother tunge, as in latin. Sethyn we (as we wolde be god; euery preacher wolde do) haue kept owre rulis bothe in owre englishe, and latyn; what nede we, sethyn owre own be sufficient vnogh: to put any other exemplis.

H. R. B.

IN THE PRESSROOMS.

The past season has been one of extreme dullness in most of the pressrooms throughout the city; but during the last few weeks there has been greater activity and a decided improvement in the condition of things. The prospect is still more cheerful, and we look forward to having a lively and prosperous fall. Orders for next year's calendars are already coming in and this class of work forms no small item of the general routine in the pressrooms toward the end of the year. The designs thus far shown are very elaborate, and they bid fair to surpass all previous efforts. Some of the pressrooms are at work getting out handsomé holiday books. Each succeeding year brings more of this line of presswork, and it becomes daily more apparent that in the future, not far distant, Chicago will be a rival that the Eastern cities can by no means ignore.

Cleanliness is an essential requisite in the pressroom, and this fact should be impressed upon all who are employed in that department. A clean and tidy job cannot be executed if the presses and wrenches are begrimed with oil and ink; if the feed-boards and stock and fly-tables are dirty, or if the towels are wet and grimy. Keep the presses clean and free from grease, even though it requires a large quantity of rags or wipers. Have a good supply of soap at the washing-sink that will take ink and dirt off the hands readily, and by all means keep clean and dry towels hung up and do not try to economize and save a few cents on the wash-bill. Do not let them become so damp and filthy that employes are compelled to wipe their hands on sheets of paper to get them clean. Boys, especially, are not overfond of washing their hands, and one can depend upon it, they will not abuse the privilege and use the towel oftener than is necessary. Hold out every inducement to do work neatly.

RECENT developments among the press inventors of the East make it appear probable that in ten years' time, or less, the entire system of newspaper presswork will be again completely revolutionized. The new system seems destined to be based on the lithographic process, but with a zinc plate instead of a stone to work upon. A clean impression of a page of type taken on a hand-press with lithographic transfer ink, is transferred to a zinc plate and the printing done direct from that. Two such plates, hooked on to cylinders in juxtaposition print both sides simultaneously and without any "offset" or difficulty in adjustment. The effects will be to reduce the number of

cylinders at work, to save wear and tear of type, and to simplify and accelerate every operation about a pressroom. Each plate, so treated, it is claimed, will be good for 10,000 impressions, and will be good for repeated use by the mere washing away of the transfer ink.—*Journalist*.

MR. A. B. AUER, formerly of this city, but now superintendent of the Government pressrooms at Washington, has produced a plan whereby slugs or metal furniture are prevented from working up. He accomplishes this object through having the sides grooved or roughened. Mr. Auer has been granted a patent on his device, one half of his interest being assigned to S. P. Rounds, Public Printer.

THERE are twelve Pressmen's Unions in the United States and Canada, respectively: Washington, No. 1; Detroit, No. 2; Chicago, No. 3; Philadelphia, No. 4; Ottawa, Ont., No. 5; St. Louis, No. 6; Milwaukee, No. 7; Boston, No. 8; New York city, No. 9; Toronto, No. 10; Cincinnati, No. 11, and Galveston, No. 12. The last named union obtained its charter since the International Typographical Union congress adjourned.

At the annual convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Cincinnati, in June, Mr. Rudolph Timroth, delegate from Chicago Pressmen's Union, presented the following resolution:

In view of the growing importance of our branch of the business; the labor, skill and intelligence required on our part; the rapid increase of our Unions from three in the year 1875 to eleven now, with prospects of increasing tenfold; the unity, perseverance, and energy of our members, and more particularly our success wherever organized, we respectfully ask on behalf of the Pressmen of North America the alteration of Section 1, Article I, of the Constitution of your Union by the insertion of the word "Pressmen's," so as to read: "International Typographical and Pressmen's Union of North America."

The resolution comes up for final action at the next session, which convenes at New Orleans in June of the coming year.

THE Lumberman Publishing Company has enjoined Rand, McNally & Co. to prevent them from publishing the "Lumberman's Directory and Shipping Guide," claiming that on January 19, 1883, they sold Rand, McNally & Co. all the electrotype plates of the "Standard Molding Book," "Universal Price-List" for sash, doors and blinds, together with the copyrights of the same, etc., and agreed for ten years not to publish such works or any similar publications. On the other hand, the defendants agreed for ten years not to "print or publish any paper or publication in the interests of the lumber trade that may or can divide with or diminish the patronage that is now or may be enjoyed during the said period by the *Northwestern Lumberman*." The complainant company publishes a weekly paper called the *Northwestern Lumberman*, and other publications, directories, and reference books addressed specially to the lumber trade. The defendants are now actively soliciting advertisements for a "Lumberman's Directory and Shipping Guide," which, it is complained, is a direct rival to complainants' journal and in contravention of the agreement above referred to, and will inevitably cut into complainants' business. The latter therefore ask that the defendants may be perpetually enjoined from publishing their proposed directory.

OVERWORK is a mistake. The man who works overtime, particularly in the pressroom, never appears better in pocket than those who are contented with the ordinary hours, but he is far worse in constitution than those who have not overworked themselves, the latter becoming usually prematurely old.—*Ex.*

AWARD OF THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

AT the last regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union the Arbitration Committee presented the following report, which will prove interesting:

To the Officers and Members of Chicago Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Arbitration to whom was referred the duty of selecting an arbitrator on the part of the Union and defending the interests of your members before that board when formed, would respectfully report that on the Monday following the Hershey Hall meeting of the Union your committee met and selected Judge Rogers to act on the part of the Union. The newspaper proprietors selected Henry W. King. These two gentlemen appointed Judge Lambert Tree, and this completed the Board. The understanding with the proprietors was that we were to present as much of the case as possible in writing, as the gentlemen composing the board had so desired. Your committee submitted the following as a statement from the Union side.

The Typographical Union was organized about thirty-one years ago, and had then, as it has now, for its objects the maintenance of an equal minimum scale of wages and aiding the disabled of the trade. In order to carry out its objects, the association adopts a price for typesetting, below which no member is permitted to work, and levies certain monthly dues to meet expenses. In each establishment recognizing this association, the employes of the composing-room are organized into "chapters," which bodies owe obedience to the Union, and give force to the laws enacted by the parent association. The objects of the rules adopted are for the maintenance of an even minimum rate of wages, to prevent one member securing an advantage at the expense of the others, or allowing one establishment advantages over another by lower prices or lax construction of the rules.

In June last the aforesaid association changed its scale of prices from 40 to 45 cents per 1,000 ems on morning, and from 37 to 40 cents on evening and weekly newspapers. Previous to this action the employes of each office were ordered by the Union to confer with their employers and ask for the advance. At these conferences a large number of proprietors agreed to pay the prices asked by their employes, provided the Union so ordered. After the action of the Union voting the advance, that body instructed its executive officers to further confer with the employers before having the new scale go into effect. At the conferences which followed, many of the larger offices requested that the new scale be not enforced until the 1st of October, while a few offices demurred to paying the advance at all.

These facts were reported to the Union, and, in accordance with the constitution of that body, an arbitration committee of five members was elected, to meet a like number of the proprietors and agree upon a scale.

The same meeting that ordered the election of the Arbitration Committee also voted to postpone the date for the advance taking effect until October 1st, to meet the views of the majority of the employers, which advance (40 cents on evening and weekly and 45 cents on morning newspapers) was to take effect at the time named, provided the joint action of the proprietors' and Union's committee did not modify the scale.

The committee of the Union, after two conferences with the proprietors of the leading newspapers, failed to secure their assent to the new scale. But the Union and proprietors agreed to leave the final decision to a Committee of Arbitration—the proprietors to choose one, the Union one, and these two to agree or choose a third, their decision to end the controversy.

In presenting the claim for an advance, the committee representing the Typographical Union find themselves hampered by the fact that there is no standard by which to measure either the value of the services rendered or the just compensation therefor. They believe, however, that the population of a city regulates, in a great degree, the expenses of the workman, and that the prices paid and wages earned for the same kind of work, either here or elsewhere, performed under similar circumstances and surroundings, would make a basis as nearly correct as could be suggested.

The claim of the Union is, that the wages now paid for piecework are less than men are able to live on and make provision for the future; that living expenses in Chicago are as high as in any large city in this country; that their work extends farther into the night (and frequently through night into day) on morning papers than in any other city; that the scale of the Typographical Union is a purely minimum scale, below which its members are not permitted to work, and is so treated in the large cities outside of Chicago, and in Chicago except as to piecework; that the average earnings of compositors in Chicago are below the average paid in cities of similar population throughout the United States; that the offices are generally prosperous, and have largely increased their business, but at the same time have reduced the wages of their piece-hands; that the advance asked will

only give the average wages paid in cities of like population for similar service.

Books and newspapers are nearly all printed by the piece system, while such work as blanks, railroad timetables, posters, etc., are executed by men who are employed by the week.

The price paid on morning papers is 40 cents per 1,000 ems, or square of the body of the type in which the work is printed; the book and evening and weekly newspaper men receive 37 cents for the same service—the difference in price being the difference between night and day work. The prices vary according to locality—the larger cities paying the highest prices.

The prices also change, as instanced by the fact that in Chicago in 1871 the price on morning papers was raised from 50 to 55 cents, in 1873 fell to 50, a year afterward fell to 47, about a year after that was forced to 42 cents, then to 40, and finally to 36 cents, from which point it reacted to 38, and then to 40 cents, where it now rests; the price on evening and weekly papers meanwhile ranging from 3 to 5 cents lower.

Seven hours' type-setting on piecework is a requirement of the Union, for the reason that in a less number of hours the men could not make wages. In order that a man may set type for seven hours, it is necessary that he distribute about three or three and one-half hours; and, work as close as they may, the men average at least eleven hours per day in the office. A good compositor will set less than 1,200 ems per hour, or 8,400 ems in the seven hours.

The time at work on morning papers may be divided thus: Distribution, from 1:30 to 4:30 P.M.; composition, from 7:30 P.M. to about 3 A.M. Then, if not on late phalanx, they go home; if on late phalanx they remain, on an average, till 3:45 A.M., and are then dismissed. These phalanxes are necessary on account of taking the late dispatches.

Evening-paper men work from ten to eleven hours per day, seven hours being devoted to type-setting, and the other time to distribution. Nearly all of their work is done in the daytime, only the distribution running into the night. These men average about \$3 per day, or less than 30 cents an hour.

It would be an extraordinary force of men that could average 1,200 ems per hour; and this will be better understood when attention is called to the fact that, in order to perform this feat, a man has to pick up and place in position 2,400 separate pieces, in accomplishing which his right hand would have to travel nearly one mile and a half, stopping every eighteen inches to alternately pick up and place in position a type.

It will be seen that the very theory of piecework is to call forth all the energy a man possesses. The amount of his wages depends on the number of pieces he places in position, and, as a consequence, each man does his best. The constant tension put on a man makes steady work very wearing.

The piece system secures the greatest amount of work for the least amount of money, and is the sole reason for its adoption.

The compositors are the victims of a peculiar science of business that reasons where large bodies of men are employed low wages should be paid, regardless of the real value of the services rendered.

The larger the number of men, the greater the inducement for a raid on their earnings, as a small shave from each man will make a large gain for the employer. Ten years ago the compositors were conceded wages in proportion to the work they performed; but as the establishments grew larger, and more printers were employed, the wages grew less. When the largest office a party to this controversy employed between 30 and 40 men, it paid from 50 to 55 cents per 1,000 ems; when it employed between 40 and 50 men it paid 47 to 42 cents; and when it employed between 50 and 80 men the price went as low as 36 cents; and similar reductions have followed every fresh evidence of increased prosperity. This applies equally to all the offices parties to this controversy. During this period there has been no appreciable reduction in the wages paid to the other employes of these establishments. The earnings of the piece-hands have, during the past ten years, fallen off from \$10 to \$15 per week; while the other employes not only have maintained the wages they were then receiving, but have secured a reduction in the number of hours of work.

The employers are not governed by their necessities in regulating the price to be paid to piece-hands. The richest of the establishments pay the same as the poorest, and, no matter how low the price may be, there is nearly always a squabble to maintain it.

Young men are constantly seeking employment in the large offices, but after a little while relinquish it and go away, satisfied that there is no profit in that kind of work. A few of these young fellows marry and remain. Very few of them ever get money enough ahead to buy a home. When sickness comes, and they are unable longer to work, their wages stop. If they have saved nothing, they become charges on their fellows. No matter how faithful the services, there is no obligation existing between an establishment and its piece-hands. There is no vacation for them. Work must go on incessantly, or debts and other evils will follow, and when death comes, those dependent on them are generally in absolute poverty.

The constant flow of men back and forth affords an employer an opportunity of doing great injustice to his employes. There are two

classes in the printing business—one resident and the other floating. If it were not for the floating force, the employers would willingly pay better wages to the resident printers; if it were not for the resident force, the floaters would compel the employers to pay more wages.

Were it not for the Typographical Union and the chapels organized under it, the suffering among disabled printers would be very great. The Union gives assistance to the sick and buries the dead, but the heavy demands on the general association make necessary chapel organizations, and these two, acting together at the expense of the men, in a measure afford the same assistance in this trade, that is, in many instances, given by the employer at his own expense in other branches of business. It is manifestly unjust for an employer to take advantage of the necessities of the men, and require them to work for wages that afford them no opportunity of providing for the future, and that must, sooner or later, leave them a charge upon the public.

In this city the rates paid on piece-work amount to about 33 cents an hour for night, and less than 30 cents an hour for day composition, while weekly wages are from 30½ cents per hour up for day work—the best weekly hands always being paid more wages than the Union demands. The figures given above as the earnings of piece-hands represent the amount in gross; the net earnings cannot be estimated accurately, there being different necessary trade expenses in the various offices. A close estimate places these trade expenses at two cents per 1,000 ems.

The Western Union Telegraph Company pays its first-class operators 10 cents per hour more than piece-hands on newspapers in this city would receive at the increase asked. The only daily newspapers in the United States in which the compositors are paid by the week are in Albany, N. Y. The rate of wages paid there for nightwork is \$21 for six nights of eight hours each, or 43¾ cents per hour.

The number of cents per 1,000 ems paid the piece-hand is not a measure of the number of cents the piece-hand can earn per day or night, as verified by the fact that while the Cincinnati papers pay 40 cents per 1,000 ems (the same price as paid in Chicago), a piece-hand on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for instance, will earn more money in less time than on any Chicago paper; and while the difference in price between the best offices in New York and Chicago is but 6 cents per 1,000 ems, a piece-hand in New York would be paid nearly \$1 more than he could earn in Chicago in an equal number of hours. These facts apply to Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, as well as to Cincinnati and New York. Morning-paper work is most destructive to health. Consumption is the great destroyer of printers. Out of 196 deaths among the printers of Berlin, 126 died of consumption. It is probable that statistics would show about the same state of affairs to exist in Chicago. In our burial lot at Rose Hill are 54 members. Of these we have only recorded the cause of death in 41 cases. Twenty of the 41 died of consumption, and of these nine-tenths were morning-paper men.

Chicago and New York, from about 1861 to 1871, worked practically under the same scale of prices, with the single exception that for weekly hands the Chicago scale was \$1 higher than New York, but after the great fire rents in Chicago went up, and the Union raised the price to 55 on morning and 50 cents on evening and weekly papers. This remained the price until the panic, when, at the request of the proprietors, the scale was changed to 50 cents on morning and 45 on evening papers. A year after this the proprietors, believing that the prices paid in Cincinnati and St. Louis were lower than those of Chicago, demanded a further reduction to 45 cents. The men did not think the demand fair or warranted by the prices paid in the other cities of the country, and agreed to leave it to an arbitration; and, the proprietors agreeing to this, the arbitrator decided to reduce the men three instead of the five cents asked by the proprietors. A year after this the proprietors made a demand for another five cent reduction, and this time would accept no arbitration, and the scale was reduced to 42 and 38 cents. In about six months the *Post*, an evening paper that was kept afloat for financial and political work, notified the Union that it wanted a reduction; and this being refused, the *Post* secured what men it could, and continued publication until the banks refused to longer pay its expenses, when it closed its doors. The Union, fearing a contest at that time with the other employers, reduced its scale to 40 and 36 cents, and all of the proprietors promised they would return to the 42-cent level when times got better. After this the *Inter Ocean* came to the conclusion to endeavor to have its work done for still less, and reduced to 36 cents. The other proprietors claimed that unless the *Inter Ocean* was forced up they would come down; and down they all went to 36 cents, and evening papers to 33.

At the beginning of this lowering of prices much of the work on morning papers was done in the daytime, type-setting beginning at 3 P.M. or thereabouts, running till 6, resuming at 7:30, and stopping at or about 2 A.M. When they had reached the 36-cent level type-setting began at 7:30 P.M. and ended at 3:45 to 4 A.M., as it is now. These reductions affected more than twice the number of men those gentlemen had in their employ. At 36 cents and 33 cents situations in the daily offices amounted to nothing, so in a little while the men informed the proprietors that they could do better elsewhere and must have more money, and the wages were raised two cents, to 38c; but men could still get better pay outside of their employ, and they had to raise the

wages to 40 cents. In the meantime New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis had fallen, but not to the low price of Chicago. St. Louis fell 10 cents from its highest price—the same as Cincinnati—to 40 cents. The Union establishes a merely minimum price in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, all of the leading offices in and out of the Union paying a higher rate than the Union demands, and the men do not have to work as late in the night as Chicago men, the day force working about the same hours. In other cities they quit work from 2 to 2:30; here from 3 to 4 A.M. on morning papers, making work here more wearing. The Union claims that the wages to be paid in Chicago cannot be fairly estimated by comparison with cities of smaller population, but that where comparisons are instituted, it should be with men working with like surroundings as its own members. The Union submitted to the proprietors at their conference with its committee the proposition to ascertain the highest price paid in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis (whose combined population, divided by five, gives just about Chicago's population), and that the average be the pay its members were to receive, the Union to pick one office in each city, which office must have continuously in its employ 45 men. We hold that the cities named are the only ones we can fairly enter into comparison with.

The following table shows the average price per 1,000 ems paid by the leading newspapers in the cities named, compared with the price paid in Chicago:

New York Herald.....	46c.
New York Sun.....	46
New York Times.....	45
Boston Herald.....	45
Boston Journal.....	42
Philadelphia Public Ledger.....	45
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....	40
Cincinnati Enquirer.....	40
Average.....	43½c.
Price per 1,000 ems in Chicago.....	40
Difference in favor of other cities.....	3½c.

The following shows the average earnings of the men in several of the leading newspaper offices in the cities named:

New York Herald, average earnings.....	\$4 41
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, week ending May 1.....	4 16
Philadelphia Public Ledger, week ending Aug. 4.....	4 02½
Boston Herald, average earnings.....	4 00
Cincinnati Enquirer, week ending Aug. 19.....	4 12

Average earnings.....\$4 14½

The above averages were taken from the books of the several newspapers.

The following are the averages of the morning papers in Chicago:

Herald.....	\$3 55
News.....	3 60
Tribune.....	3 93
Inter Ocean.....	3 77-7

Average in Chicago.....\$3 71-4

The difference between the average daily earnings of the men employed on the morning papers of Chicago and those employed on the other papers named, according to these tables, is 42½ cents; while, taking the highest average made in Chicago, that of the *Tribune*, there is still found a balance of 21½ cents in favor of the men employed in other cities.

While the average per day (or night) shows this difference to the disadvantage of the Chicago workman, an average of wages earned in proportion to the number of hours worked would show a still greater disproportion.

In the cities with which we propose to make comparison, the work of type-setting commences at about the same time in the evening as on Chicago papers; but it is seldom that the men on the Boston, Philadelphia and New York papers work later than 2 or 2:30 A.M., and the men in Cincinnati and St. Louis usually quit work at 2:30, seldom working as late as 3 A.M. Giving three hours as an average for distribution, these men work about 11 hours, and their wages average about 37 cents per hour; while the average made on Chicago papers will not exceed 33 cents per hour.

That the present rate of wages is too low is evidenced by the fact that a large number of men working by the week receive higher wages than are demanded by the scale of prices of the Union. For instance, the book and job offices of Rand, McNally & Co., J. M. W. Jones & Co., and Poole Bros., employing in the aggregate eighty-six men on weekly wages, pay twenty-four of their men more than the prices asked by the Union.

Some of the establishments employing piece-workers also show a recognition of the fact that the price per 1,000 ems demanded by the scale of prices is too low, and have voluntarily raised the price paid to

their employés. For instance, the *Interior* office, employing piece-men at daywork, pays 3 cents more per 1,000 ems than is demanded by the Union, and the American Press Association, employing a night force, has raised the price per 1,000 ems 2 cents.

Briefs were submitted by the proprietors. The *Journal* claimed a reduction and justified the claim by comparison with a number of smaller towns. The *News* indorsed this request for evening papers, and opposed an advance in the price of composition on evening or morning papers. The *Herald* sent two lines of a brief, stating that they could not afford to pay the advance. The *Tribune* sent a very long statement, arguing against the advance, showing earnings of compositors, etc. The *Inter Ocean* brief was never seen by any of your committee, but it was said by a representative of the publishers, who claims to have seen it, to have simply shown the earnings of the compositors, and to have opposed a raise in the scale.

When the Board met two representatives of the Union were present to correct any misleading statements in the briefs of the proprietors, but the Board declined then to take any evidence or hear any statement, relying for the time on the written arguments in their hands, and Mr. Patterson, of the *Tribune*,—the only proprietor who put in an appearance—urged that so far as as he was concerned he wanted to submit the case on brief and not take evidence. Your representatives withdrew and the Board was never seen again in session. They, however, continued their deliberations for several hours on Friday and met again Saturday, and rendered the following decision of the two hours' session:

In the matter of the dispute between the Printers and Publishers as to the propriety of making modifications in the existing scale of prices:

The undersigned, to whom said matter has been submitted for arbitration, by agreement of both parties, having carefully considered the arguments and statements of fact filed by respective parties, are of opinion that there should not at present be any modification of the existing scale of wages, and therefore so award.

JOHN G. ROGERS,
HENRY W. KING,
LAMBERT TREE.

CHICAGO, September 29, 1883.

THE BIGGEST JOB IN THE WORLD.—The Government Printing Office recently completed what is probably the biggest job in the printing line attempted in this or any other country. The job referred to was an order given by the Treasury Department for 50,000,000 labels, to be attached to tobacco packages as evidence that such packages have been inventoried for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of rebate due the dealer or manufacturer under the new internal revenue law. Some of the details of this label job will be interesting, as showing the enormous capacity of the Government Printing Office, and the immense amount of money the government saves by doing its own printing. The form for the label was electrotyped and one hundred copies taken of it for each of eight presses. At each revolution of the eight cylinders eight hundred labels were printed, and it took the eight presses six and one-half days to do the presswork. The job required one thousand reams of paper and one thousand dollars' worth of red ink, at an average price of \$1.50 per thousand impressions, which the government would probably have had to pay to a private printer. The presswork alone would cost \$75,000. Public Printer Rounds says that it was impossible for even those in charge to comprehend fully the enormous facilities of the Government Printing Office. "Not counting the clerks, we have 2,200 employés, with no end of material to work with. With our electrotyping apparatus and ability to put twenty fast presses at work on a single job, if necessary, there is nothing in the world that can equal the capacity of this establishment. We buy paper and ink much cheaper than the wholesale dealers can. The government saves millions of dollars by doing its own printing, and gets the work done better and in less time than it could be done by contract. The 50,000,000 label job, is, I believe, the biggest job of printing ever turned out in this country or the whole world."—*Cin. Com. Gazette*.

THE *Alta California* was the first newspaper established in San Francisco. It has lately been purchased by ex-Lieut. Gov. Johnson, who will change it to a democratic paper.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, therefore our correspondents will please give names, not for publication if they desire to remain incog, but as a guarantee of good faith.)

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

To the Editor: SOUTH BEND, Ind., September 20, 1883.

On yesterday evening occurred one of the most pleasant events of the season, illustrating the truth that not all printers die young, if they are notably pious. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Miller, who have now traveled the matrimonial road fifty years, celebrated the golden wedding, receiving many splendid presents from their friends, some of which corresponded in character to the particular event, being of the precious metal itself. Mr. Miller is one of the veteran printers of Indiana, having been engaged in the business for more than half a century.

J. I. C.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, September 27, 1883.

You have by this time, no doubt, learned of the death of Mr. George Knapp, so many years connected with the *St. Louis Republican*, and for nearly half a century proprietor. He was a remarkable illustration of a successful self-made man. When only twelve years old he entered the *Republican* office, and at the age of twenty-three became a partner. His connection with the paper, as I am informed, extends over a period of nearly sixty years. I do not know of a case in this country where any one has had such a long connection with a similar enterprise. The title of colonel which he bore was obtained by being elected lieutenant-colonel of the St. Louis Grays engaged in the Mexican war.

Yours, SOL. SMITH.

A SYMPATHIZER.

To the Editor: BLOOMINGTON, September 24, 1883.

I am glad to learn that after all the printers of the West are to have a medium, through which they may give vent to their long pent up wisdom, and from which they may absorb aid and comfort in their work. I was afraid the suspension of the *Printer* would be the knell of all such enterprises in the West. May your success in this laudable work be great. Perhaps you would not object to an item of historical interest relating to the first printing-office in this part of the State: The *Observer* was the first paper in this city, and was established here in 1837. It was a kind of joint concern started by James Allin, Jesse W. Fell, and A. Gridley, names which have become prominent far beyond the confines of this city or state. The paper has had but few changes, either in proprietors or name, since its organization. It is now known as the *Pantagraph*, a daily of large circulation and influence.

J. V.

PRINTERS' EXPOSITION.

To the Editor: DES MOINES, Iowa, August 2, 1883.

The article in the June number of THE CHICAGO PRINTER just received, in regard to an exposition of the appliances of printing, meets with my heartiest approval.

But why not combine it with those of binding? That would give those of us who are engaged in both printing and binding, and we are many, such an opportunity to examine the best machinery, appliances of all kinds, and to gather new ideas and see things we never dreamed of, as could be obtained in no other way.

I believe that if such an exposition were held it would be patronized by the majority of the printing and binding fraternity who could possibly attend it.

That it would be of great benefit to the manufacturers of such appliances; give such an impetus for good, to both branches of the business as they have never had before; and pay untold per cent on the investment to those who attend, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

Hoping that such an exposition may be had, and that at the earliest possible moment (next summer would be the best time),

I am, yours respectfully, J. F. GIRTON.

PIE-CRUST PROMISES.

To the Editor:

One of the essential features of a successful printing-house is promptness and punctuality in carrying out the promises made to the customer. I know of no trade where the want of this quality entails more dissatisfaction to its patrons and consequential damage to the tradesman than ours. This may arise from various preventible causes, sometimes by undue preferences in the filling of orders, or by miscalculations in the requisite amount of time needed for the work, frequently by illy considered, hap-hazard promises, and more often through lack of system in engineering the office. Apropos of system, a few days since, it was my good fortune in the ordinary course of business to visit a printing-house where the advantages of system were exemplified in an eminent degree. Every implement and article had its appointed place and was kept there when not in use, a rule of the establishment making it imperative on each employé to carry out this system; the floors were scrupulously clean and a person appointed to keep them so; no heaps of cuttings, dirty paper, empty ink tins or oily rags (the usual ornamentation of a printers' pressroom), were anywhere discernible, but order and cleanliness were manifest to a degree obtainable only by system. Sort drawers properly labeled and accessible only to one man (the foreman, I believe, or his deputy), who is held responsible for their orderly keeping were in use. I observed the same degree of order maintained in the office department, and was somewhat struck with the facility with which an argument was squelched. A customer was ordering a duplicate of a job of work which had been executed some two years previously, and he having no copy was discussing with the clerk concerning the nature of the stock used before. In an instant the identical job-ticket was produced containing not only a complete history of the job, description and cost of stock, time of composition, time of presswork, etc., but also an impression of the job itself; and so throughout the whole establishment the same order and system was everywhere observable. In course of conversation with the proprietor I drew from him that promises of work were only made after due calculation, and when made it was their system to carry out the same regardless of cost. Now, Mr. Editor, for an illustration of my argument: A short time since having some business of a financial nature in the counting-house of a large mercantile firm in the city, I witnessed a colloquy between the managing clerk and a subordinate:

Sub. "I have run out of shipping orders."

M. C. "Send round to Messrs. Promise & Pie-crust and order ten thousand."

Sub. "But, sir, we are quite out, and Promise & Co. never fill us an order in less than ten days after they engage to."

M. C. "True; I had forgotten that; let Messrs. Keep-Their-Word & Co. have the order. I have heard no complaint against them in that respect, although I confess I like the other people's work best."

And so I suppose the prompt parties got the order even at the expense of inferior workmanship. I have ventured to call attention to this practice of pie-crust promises in the interest of the trade with the hope that it may redeem itself from the stigma of untruth under which it now labors. I am aware of the many and sometimes unforeseen difficulties which frequently prevent promptness, and I point to thorough system as the best means of reducing to a minimum the loss and annoyances occasioned by disappointment to customers.

Wishing your journalistic venture a patriarchal existence,

I am, A PAPER TOUT.

PARIS has twenty-three libraries, which it is proposed to increase in number to forty. More than one-half of all the books read are novels.

THE three oldest living compositors in Pennsylvania reside in Harrisburg. They are General Simon Cameron, aged eighty-six years; George W. Scott, aged eighty-five years, and Jacob Babb, aged eighty-three years.

A PRINTER in Charlottesville, Va., has performed the difficult feat of writing 3,452 words on a postal card with a lead-pencil; besides reserving a space in the center of the card, the size of a gold dollar, in which he has inscribed the Lord's prayer.

OBITUARY.

HUGH HASTINGS, who has just passed away, was one of a group of editors whose standing and influence as writers were to this country what those of Clay, Webster and Calhoun were as public speakers. Hastings, Greeley, Raymond, Bennett, Bryant and Thurlow Weed composed a coterie of the strongest journalists that this or any other country has ever produced. Mr. Hastings began his active labors as a writer on the *Albany Daily Atlas* in 1840. He was engaged at different times on the *Weekly Switch*, *The Knickerbocker*, and lastly on the *Commercial Advertiser*, of which he subsequently became proprietor, and remained so until his death. His peculiarity was in his most stubborn adherence to party and what he believed to be a principle, never sparing enemy or favoring friend when they came in conflict with his predisposed views.

THE death of P. W. Maroney, one of the charter members of Pressmen's Union No. 3 of this city, occurred September 1. Pat, as he was more familiarly called, was well known among the pressmen of Chicago, having worked at printing from his boyhood. For over a year past he was in poor health, but rallied occasionally and worked as much as his health would permit. About six months previous to his death he was compelled to take to his bed and from that time on he gradually failed. The remains were borne to the grave by John Burke, John McMillen, M. Curtiss, M. Killey, Fred. Dewitt and Peter Pierson, members of the Pressmen's Union. The death of P. W. Maroney is the second loss which the Pressmen's Union of Chicago has sustained since its organization in 1874. The first death was that of Edwin G. Francis in 1875.

At a meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, held September 18, ex-Gov. Bross pronounced a fitting eulogy on the late James W. Sheahan, and the following memorial resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of James W. Sheahan this society, our city and the entire country have sustained a great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That his untiring industry, his wide acquaintance with the most important facts on all leading topics of the day, his unflinching integrity, his sterling patriotism, and his kind and generous courtesy to all men be commended as an example worthy of imitation by the young men of the country; and that this society mourns the loss of one of its most cultivated and valued members.

Resolved, That this report and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society, and that a copy duly engrossed be sent to the widow and family of our deceased brother.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BROSS, }
M. E. STONE, } Committee.
WILLIAM BEYE, }

Mr. Sheahan was a veteran newspaper man. His most noteworthy labors have been on the *Times* and *Tribune* of this city. With the *Tribune* he was connected for nearly twenty years of the latter part of his life. His peculiarity as a writer was the employment of actual facts and figures for his arguments, with an observable absence of sophistry common to some newspaper writers.

At the meeting above named Hon. E. B. Washburn proposed and the society adopted the following tribute to Zebina Eastman:

"In the death of Zebina Eastman, which took place June 14, 1883, at his home in Maywood, Cook county, Ill., the Chicago Historical Society has lost one of its most honored, active and intelligent members.

"An early pioneer in the cause of anti-slavery, Mr. Eastman spent nearly his whole life in aid of the emancipation of the black race and in laboring for the downtrodden and the enslaved.

"Able, intelligent, honest, unselfish, pure of heart and of purpose, and of a christian spirit, Mr. Eastman devoted himself to the good of the human race, leaving to the world the record of a noble and well-spent life which this society desires to honor.

"The various papers which Mr. Eastman has contributed to this society at different times shall be preserved in its archives as being of great historical interest and of exceptional value.

"The secretary of the society is requested to transmit a copy hereof to the widow of the deceased."

Mr. Eastman's death is a loss not only to Chicago, but to the whole country. His labors were known and recognized by thousands, who, on account of his quiet and modest style knew nothing of the *personnel* of the man. Since 1840 he has been associated with a number of papers in the Northwest, the first being the *Genius of Liberty*, in

La Salle county, Ill. Mr. Eastman was in every sense a philanthropist, but his sympathies for humanity were more particularly drawn out toward the colored race and his pen was always ready for use in their defense.

MR. ISAAC ADAMS, the inventor of the well-known "Adams" presses, died recently in Sandwich, N. H., at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Mr. Adams was born in Rochester, N. Y., in the year 1802, and was apprenticed during his youth to a cabinetmaker. In 1824 he left his native town and proceeded to Boston, where he entered a machine-shop, becoming in time an excellent workman. After thoroughly acquainting himself with the principles of mechanism, Isaac, with the assistance of his brother, Seth, began the manufacture of printing presses. In 1835 Mr. Adams introduced the press which bears his name, and for many years sustained the reputation of making the only power press that could print bookwork satisfactorily. The fame of the press became wide-spread, and the manufacturers amassed a large fortune from their sale. The Adams brothers disposed of their interests some years ago to R. Hoe & Co. who continued to manufacture the presses. A large number of the Adams presses are still in use in the East, but in this section of the country there are but few of them.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AMONG the failures in this city during the past month were those of Clark & Edwards, and Adam Craig & Co., printers.

A NUMBER of the printers of this city took advantage of the cheap rates offered by the railroads, and paid a visit to Louisville.

THE J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Co. have increased their stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000, and have filed papers with the state secretary at Springfield, to that effect.

THE Garden City type foundry has just organized, and puts forth its hand for a share of business. Its office is located at 196 Washington street. Henry Hartt, Andrew Hartt, William Hodge and Charles Hill are the company's officers.

THE *Pioneer-Press* Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, is having nine new presses and a large quantity of type and other material put into their office. They anticipate a big boom in the printing business and are doing what they can to help the work along. They intend making a specialty of printing patent insides.

COL. ABNER TAYLOR, of Chicago, brought suit against Beach, Barnard & Co., printers, for publishing a political document in which the plaintiff's character was defamed. Col. Taylor was awarded a verdict of \$5,000, but it is thought the matter will be compromised and the defendants excused from paying judgment.

IT may be of interest to many of our readers to know that a large number of the members of the Grand Lodge of Masons, now in session in this city, are printers, who, years ago, *tramped west* in search of work, whence, later, they *traveled east* in search of Light. Some of the leading representatives are honored members of the printing fraternity.

AMONG the many attractions on exhibition at the Industrial Exposition are the beautiful specimens of printing which everywhere adorn the walls. Some of the works shown are really exquisite, they are so finely executed. The Chicago printers take the lead in fine work. Rand, McNally & Co., J. M. W. Jones Co., and Poole Bros. imprints meet the eye on most all the specimens.

THE first printing-press was brought to Illinois in 1809, by Matthew Duncan, a brother of one of the early governors of the state. The press was used for several years at Kaskaskia, the then capital of the territory, for the purpose of public printing. At that time no newspaper had yet been started within the limits of what is now Illinois, but in 1814 the first newspaper, called the *Illinois Herald*, was established at Kaskaskia, and printed on this press. Matthew Duncan was editor and proprietor. The whole territory then contained about ten thousand inhabitants, living mostly along the rivers in the extreme southern part of the state. This was quite a number of years before Chicago could boast of a printing-press or a newspaper, the first enterprise of the kind being started in the city in the latter part of 1833.

TOM TYPO.

A TECHNICAL BALLAD.

Tom Typo was a printer good,
 A merry, cheerful elf;
 And whatsoever care he had,
 He still *composed*—himself.

Where duty called him he was found
 Still working in his place;
 But nothing tempted from his post—
 Which really was the *case*.

He courted pretty Emma Grey,
 One of earth's living gems—
 The sweetest Em, he used to say,
 Among a thousand *ems*.

So *chased* was Emma's love for Tom,
 It met admiring eyes;
 She *proved* a *copy* to her sex,
 And wanted no *revise*.

And Tom he kept his *pages* clear,
 And grew to be a *type*
 Of all that manhood holds most dear,
 When he with age was ripe.

He made his last *impression* here
 While yet his heart was warm,
 Just in the *nick* closed his career,
 And death *locked up* his *form*.

He sank into his final rest
 Without one sigh or moan;
 His latest words—"Above my breast
 Place no *imposing* stone."

FUNNYGRAPHIC.

PROFESSOR—"Here, James, what are you doing at that ventilator?" James—"Oh, nothing, sir; I am only correcting an airer."

A San Francisco paper has sixty-one columns about the Knights Templar during the late conclave there. It would take several nights to read it through.

"GREEK? do I undershtandt Greek?" said a jolly German. "Vell, I schoost can shmile. Vy, ven I was a leedle poy I alvays svim in dot greek inshteadt of dot riffer."

DIBDIN had a horse which he called "Graphy." "Very odd name," said a friend. "Not at all," replied Tom; "when I mount him it's Top-o-Graphy; and when I want him to go it's Gee-ho-Graphy."

It was in the *World's* report of a political meeting that the word "shouts" was so ridiculously misprinted as to make the blunder famous: "The snouts of 100,000 democrats rent the air," read the report.

EVERY man talks the lingo of his trade. When a plumber wants to stop his advertisement, he says, "Shut it off," and the reporter who goes to write up a funeral asks, "Has the last form gone down?"

A WOMAN, lately looking at a printing-press at work, turned to her companion, and in a most earnest manner inquired: "Well, Charlie, an' them's the things as writes the paper. Be's them what they call editors?"

A CARDIFF newspaper, in reporting the sermon of Dr. Mellor before the Congregational Union, where the Reverend spoke of "women clothed with sanctity," by an unfortunate transposition of the "c" printed the phrase "women clothed with scantity."

ACCIDENTAL HONORS. A half dozen young urchins in the advanced class of a rustic schoolhouse were being catechized by the Mentor on contemporary history, one of the questions propounded read thus: What is the name of the African monarch who fought the war in Zululand? After each boy on the crowded bench had successively failed to elucidate the problem, the boy at the end of the bench being gradually squeezed off his perch by close juxtaposition of his

neighbor ejaculated, set away, oh! (Cetewayo), and was promptly awarded the post of honor at the head of the class for his acumen. How many Solons in the busy world are pitchforked into prominence in like manner.

"I HAVE here a poem on the Jersey," said the literary editor to the chief. "What shall I do with it?" "Consign it to the waste-basket," he replied. The entire staff immediately held a consultation to ascertain if the chief really did intend to embrace the "waist" as a pun.

A DAILY paper up the Hudson reported the speech of a Fourth-of-July orator, in which he had something to say about "the fiat of the Almighty." The proofreader had never heard of "fiat money," and he was willing to bet his week's wages there was no such word in the vernacular. So he printed it "the fist of the Almighty."

THE story is told that Ernest Renan last winter had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the subject of a proposed lecture of his in Westminster Abbey. The subject as written by him was "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity." It was published in England as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

A FEW years ago the journalist who is widely known as "Gath" wrote a Fourth-of-July article. With fervid eloquence he told how the effete monarchies of the Old World trembled in their boots when they read the declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson. "Thrones reeled," wrote the impassioned Gath. Next morning he wished he hadn't when he saw in cold type, "Thomas reeled."

THE religious quiet of our pressroom was suddenly intruded upon a day or two ago by the voice of our devil shouting:

"Only a *pansy* blossom
 Hardly the color of *flour*!"

And looking around were just in time to see a pair of lavender pants with an ink keg clinging lovingly thereto.

AN EDITOR'S DAUGHTER. "Papa, can't I go to the store and get me a new dress?" "Why, child, you have got plenty of good dresses." "Yes, papa, but they are out of style." "Nonsense, girl! the trees always come out in the same style every spring, don't they?" "Yes, papa, and they always look green, too." Papa, aside—"One might know he couldn't get ahead of an editor's daughter." All right, go to the store and get a dress."

"IT'S IN." Douglas Jerrold, when a mere boy, was a compositor employed upon a magazine, and there he commenced his literary career, by dropping a criticism on "Der Freischutz" into the editor's box. A night of anxiety and doubt was succeeded by a day of great elation, when the editor next morning handed him his essay to compose, with a note addressed to the anonymous contributor, requesting further contributions. His sisters have told of his occasional transports of boisterous delight, when he would burst into the house, waving a little pamphlet in his hand, and shouting: "It's in!" "It's in!"

THE misplacing of the types makes authors say some queer things, turning what was designed to be serious and wise into the ludicrous. The mistakes sometimes escape not only the proofreader but even the author himself, who usually looks over the corrected proof-sheets with great care. During the early part of the late war, when fractional currency was very scarce, a merchant in central Illinois issued a large number of copper coins for use in his business. One side of the coin bore the device of the American flag, around which were the immortal words of the then Secretary of War Gen. Dix: "If any one attempts to pull it down shoot him on the spot." The engraver either put in too many o's or else the author having done so, and the engraver following copy a little too closely, made it read: "If any one attempts to pull it down shoot him on the spoot." It would seem impossible that such a mistake should escape an engraver's notice. Of course with type-setters, there being so many pieces to handle, and considering the rapidity with which they are placed in position, it is a wonder to any one but the compositor himself that the errors are so few.

THE article on the "Need of an Apprenticeship System," by A. C. Cameron, deserves a careful reading and consideration. Mr. Cameron knows what he is talking about and knows how to tell it.

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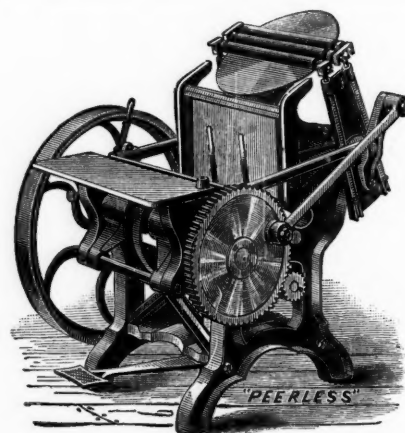
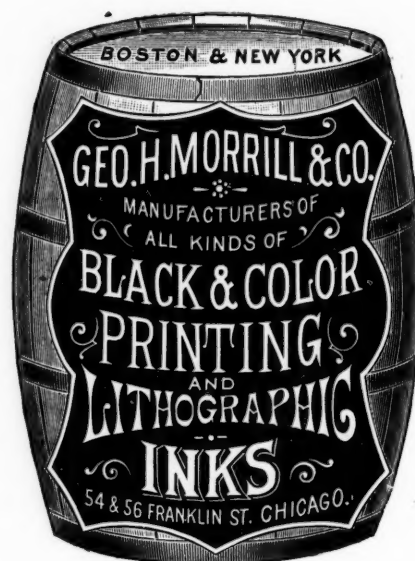
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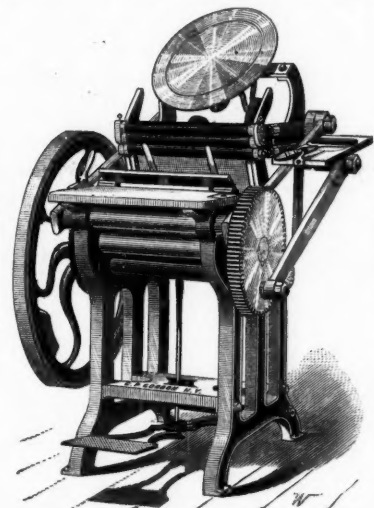
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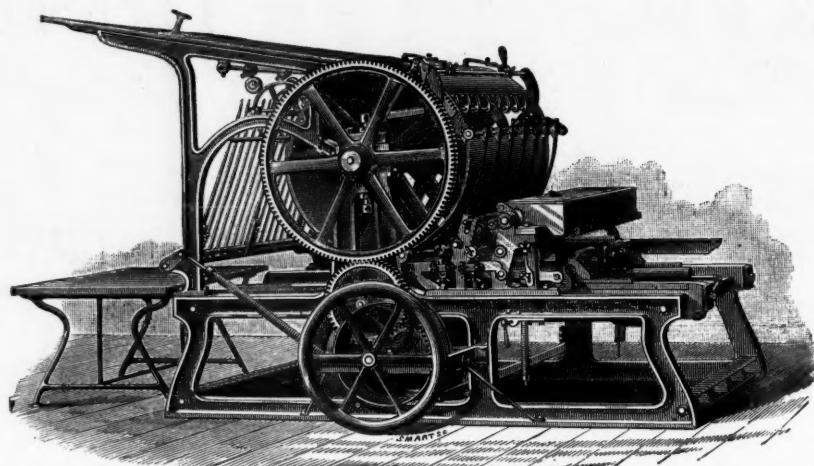
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